

group of individuals in China, but the nepotism for which it has been responsible (*vide* the position of T. L. Soong, and the appointment of a son of Dr. Rung, scarcely out of his teens as Director of the official Bank of Communications), has not served to inspire public confidence, or popularity.

Of the other members of the Sun Yat-sen family the only one who counts to-day is Sun Fo, his only son by his first wife. Generally known as "the Crown Prince" he is reputed to have amassed a fortune when Mayor of Canton (1921—4). He has held office as President of the Executive Yuan since February, 1932.

Hu Han-min, who was by many regarded as the senior of Sun Yat-sen's disciples, after being detained at Nanking because of a disagreement with Chiang Kai-shek for about eight months in 1931, was released and went South*. He remained an uncompromising critic of the Nanking Government until his death, shortly after returning from a visit to Europe, at Canton in May, 1936.

Wang Ching-wei, who was perhaps Sun Yat-sen's favourite disciple, has wavered between leftist and rightist tendencies ever since the Kuomintang came into power. Because of his connection with the Yen-Feng revolt in 1930 he was formally expelled from the Kuomintang, but he was reinstated in 1931, and has since, in

general,
co-operated with the Generalissimo. He
has suffered from diabetes for many years,
and after he
had been seriously wounded by a
political assassin
in November, 1935, he went abroad to
recuperate.
Since his return he has been
Chairman of the